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(54) Title: WATER SOLUBLE LIPIDATED ARABINOGALACTAN

## (57) Abstract

Arabinogalactan compositions are provided which are useful in a wide variety of different biomedical applications. In one embodiment, water soluble lipidated arabinogalactans are provided which include arabinogalactan with a limited proportion of lipophilic groups, such as long chain hydrocarbon groups, covalently attached to free hydroxyl groups on the arabinogalactan. The lipidated arabinogalactans are water soluble and biocompatible and are useful for a wide variety of different biomedical applications. The lipidated arabinogalactans can be used, for example, to inhibit cell adhesion, and to inhibit infection or inflammation. The lipidated arabinogalactans further may be used as adjuvants, to inhibit metastasis, and in other therapeutic applications.

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## WATER SOLUBLE LIPIDATED ARABINOGALACTAN

## Background of the Invention

The present invention is generally in the area of methods for making polysaccharides which include attached lipophilic groups, but 5 which remain water-soluble.

Modified polysaccharides have been isolated from natural sources or synthesized chemically and their biological activities studied. Starches containing bound protein and lipid groups have been isolated from plant components such as seeds. See, e.g., Tharanathan *et al.*, *Starch*, 42:247-10 251 (1990).

Fatty acid esters of polysaccharides have been produced by treatment of the polysaccharides with fatty acid chlorides or anhydrides or by ester exchange, and the alkyl ethers of polysaccharides have been produced by several methods (Methods in Carbohydrate Chemistry, vol. 15 II (1963) Ed., R.L. Whistler and M.L. Wolfrom, Academic Press, New York; Section VI and V). However, most previous studies of this type have involved high degrees of derivatization with relatively short hydrocarbon chains, such as acetate esters or methyl ethers. Highly derivatized products of this type are generally water-insoluble. JP 20 60233560 to Fujirebio K.K. discloses a method of measuring lipase activity using as the enzyme substrate a water soluble fatty acid ester of a low molecular weight oligosaccharide such as dextran. JP 87209721 to Sugiyama Industrial Chemical Institute discloses the preparation of water soluble fatty acid esters of hydrolyzed starch for use as emulsifiers and 25 detergents.

The synthesis of cyclodextrin derivatives, modified by the attachment of fatty acids or alcohols, which may be used as bile acid absorption agents, is described in DE 4 136 325 to Ahlers *et al.* International Application WO 95/12620 by Alpha-Beta Technology, Inc. 30 discloses derivatized polysaccharide bile acid sequestrants for reducing

cholesterol which include a hydrophobic, cationic ligand coupled to a polysaccharide substrate.

Acetylated mannans "acemannans" are long-chain polydispersed beta-1,4-linked mannan polymers interspersed with O-acetyl groups which 5 are isolated from the *Aloe vera* leaf. Acemannans have been reported to have antitumor activity and to be useful as adjuvants. Harris *et al.*, *Mol. Biother.* 3:207-213 (1991). Acetylated mannans also have been reported to be useful for regulating blood cholesterol levels; for reducing inflammation and infection; as an immunostimulant; and as an antiviral. 10 U.S. Patent Nos. 5,441,943 and 5,308,838 to Carpenter *et al.*; International Application WO 93/08810 by Carrington Lab, Inc.; and U.S. Patent Nos. 5,118,673 and 5,106,616 to Carpenter *et al.* Acemannans also have been shown to induce human cytokines. Marshall *et al.*, Abstract presented at the American Academy of Allergy and 15 Immunology, Chicago, IL, March, 1993.

It is an object of the invention to provide lipid-modified polysaccharides which are water-soluble, biocompatible and can be used in a variety of different biomedical applications. It is a further object of the invention to provide water soluble, lipid-modified forms of 20 arabinogalactan which can be used in different applications, for example, to promote the formation of stable emulsions, to increase drug solubility, and to serve as adjuvants. It is another object of the invention to provide methods for making and using a range of such modified forms of arabinogalactan in different biomedical applications.

## 25 Summary of the Invention

Arabinogalactan compositions are provided which are useful in a wide variety of different biomedical applications. In one embodiment, water soluble lipidated arabinogalactans are provided which include arabinogalactan with a limited proportion of hydrophobic groups, such as 30 long-chain hydrocarbon groups, covalently attached to free hydroxyl

groups on the arabinogalactan. The lipidated arabinogalactans are water soluble and biocompatible and are useful in a wide variety of different biomedical applications. The lipidated arabinogalactans can be used, for example, to inhibit cell adhesion, and to inhibit infection or inflammation.

5 The lipidated arabinogalactans further may be used as adjuvants, to inhibit metastasis, and in other therapeutic applications.

#### **Detailed Description of the Invention**

Water soluble lipidated forms of arabinogalactan are provided which are useful in a wide variety of different applications, particularly 10 biomedical applications. Water soluble lipidated arabinogalactan may be used for example, to form stable emulsions, to increase the solubility of sparingly water soluble drugs, to inhibit cell adhesion, for metastasis control, as a bile acid sequestrant, or as an adjuvant. The lipidated arabinogalactan includes a limited proportion of lipophilic groups, such as 15 long chain hydrocarbons bonded to the polysaccharide, *e.g.*, by ether or by ester linkages, to modify its biological activity, while advantageously retaining water solubility properties. Due to the water solubility and low toxicity, the lipidated arabinogalactans are useful in a wide range of therapeutic applications.

20 **Arabinogalactan**

Arabinogalactan ("AG") is a water-soluble polysaccharide which can be isolated from trees of the genus *Larix*, particularly *Larix occidentalis* (western larch). Arabinogalactan may constitute up to 35% of the total heartwood of some species. Stout, "Larch Arabinogalactan" 25 in *Industrial Gums*, R.L. Whistler Ed., Academic Press, New York, pp. 307-310, 1959. It is highly water soluble and can be purified from larch chips.

As used herein, the term "arabinogalactan," unless otherwise specified, includes naturally occurring or synthetic arabinogalactan, 30 portions of arabinogalactan, such as degradation products, and chemically

or biochemically modified arabinogalactan or portions thereof which have been modified using methods available in the art.

In one preferred embodiment, ultrarefined arabinogalactan is used to form the lipidated water soluble arabinogalactan compositions.

5 Methods for the preparation of ultrarefined arabinogalactan are disclosed in U.S. Patent No. 5,116,969, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference. Ultrarefined arabinogalactan of greater than 95%, or optionally, greater than 99.9% purity (Larex UF™) is available from Larex, International, St. Paul, Minnesota. As defined herein "ultrarefined 10 arabinogalactan" refers to arabinogalactan, isolated from a plant source such as trees of the genus *Larix*, with a purity greater than 95%. In a preferred embodiment, the molecular weight of the ultrarefined arabinogalactan is between about 10,000 and 30,000 daltons (by size exclusion chromatography with pullulan reference).

15 Arabinogalactan from *Larix* trees is useful since it is extremely water-soluble, occurs naturally with a very narrow molecular weight distribution, and is highly branched and thus not subject to viscosity problems. Arabinogalactan also is highly biocompatible and is non-toxic.

#### **Water Soluble Lipidated Arabinogalactan**

20 *Structure*

Lipidated arabinogalactan molecules which include attached lipophilic groups but which are water soluble are provided. Preferably the solubility of the lipidated arabinogalactan compound is at least about 0.1%. As used herein, the phrase "lipidated arabinogalactan" refers to 25 arabinogalactan covalently attached to a lipophilic group. Preferred lipophilic groups include long chain hydrocarbon groups. Other lipophilic groups include steroids, terpenes, fat soluble vitamins, phytosterols, terpenoids, phospholipids, glycerols, and natural or synthetic fats. The lipophilic group may be attached to the arabinogalactan either directly or 30 via a linking group. For example, the free hydroxy groups on the

arabinogalactan may be linked to hydrocarbon chains via an ether or ester linkage.

The water soluble lipitated arabinogalactan is defined in one embodiment by the formula:

5

AG-R-L

where:

AG is arabinogalactan;

10

L is a lipophilic group, preferably a branched or straight chain saturated or unsaturated hydrocarbon including between about one to 90 carbons, for example between about 4 and 30 carbons, or alternatively between about 10 and 20 carbons, and is most preferably a C<sub>4</sub>- C<sub>30</sub> straight chain saturated hydrocarbon, for example C<sub>10</sub>-C<sub>18</sub> straight chain hydrocarbon; and

15

R is a group linking the AG to the lipophilic group, preferably an ester or ether bond between a hydroxyl on the AG and a carboxyl or hydroxyl on the lipophilic group. The R group linking AG and L also may be or contain functional groups such as esters, thioesters, ethers, sulfonic acid esters, carbonates, thiocarbonates, carbamates and thiocarbamates.

20

The water soluble lipitated arabinogalactan is formed by attaching lipophilic groups to a portion of the free hydroxyl groups on the arabinogalactan. For example, long chain hydrocarbon carboxylic acid molecules, having the formula HOOC(CH<sub>2</sub>)<sub>n</sub>CH<sub>3</sub> where n is between 4 and 30, may be attached to the free hydroxyl groups on the

25

arabinogalactan. Alternatively, n may be less than 4, for example, between 1 and 3, or greater than 30, for example between 30 and 90. Additionally, the arabinogalactan sample may include different attached lipophilic groups.

30

The degree of substitution of arabinogalactan preferably is between about 0.01% to 15%, for example, 0.1% to 5%, or optionally between about 1-3%. As used herein, the phrase "degree of substitution" or "DS"

refers to the percentage of glucose units in an arabinogalactan sample which carry a lipophilic group, assuming that all of the glucose units which are substituted are monosubstituted. In a preferred embodiment, the esterification is carried out in solution which promotes uniform  
5 distribution of ester groups.

The degree of substitution of lipophilic hydrocarbon molecules on the arabinogalactan can be designed and modified for different applications. It is preferred that the degree of substitution of hydrocarbon groups on the lipidated arabinogalactan not be so great as to render the  
10 arabinogalactan non-water soluble. In one preferred embodiment, the degree of substitution is as great as possible without resulting in making the complex of the arabinogalactan non-water soluble or poorly soluble in water. The use of arabinogalactan is advantageous, because a relatively large degree of substitution with lipophilic hydrocarbons is possible, *e.g.*,  
15 0.1 to 5%, without loss of water solubility properties. The water solubility is an important property of the lipidated arabinogalactan. It is preferred that the water solubility of the lipidated arabinogalactan be at least about 0.1%, for example, in one preferred embodiment, between 2 and 40 g/mL. Long-chain esters of polysaccharides previously prepared  
20 have been primarily water-insoluble. More heavily lipidated AG palmitate is water insoluble and inactive in certain applications for example as an adjuvant.

#### *Synthesis*

The lipidated arabinogalactan may be formed using organic  
25 chemistry reactions available in the art, such as esterification reactions or etherification reactions, to couple lipophilic groups such as hydrocarbons to the polysaccharide.

#### *Esterification*

The water-soluble lipidated arabinogalactan is formed in one  
30 embodiment by the covalent attachment of long-chain hydrocarbons to the arabinogalactan via an ester linkage. In the esterification reaction, the

arabinogalactan or derivative thereof is reacted with an anhydride or acid chloride of a long chain carboxylic acid. In the reaction, partial esterification of the free hydroxy groups in the arabinogalactan with the long chain carboxylic acid occurs.

5 Fatty acids which can be reacted, for example, in anhydride or acid chloride form, with arabinogalactan ("AG"), in the esterification reaction include palmitate, stearate, and decanoate. Exemplary compounds which can be formed include AG palmitate, AG stearate and AG decanoate. The preferred degree of substitution for the AG with the 10 hydrocarbon fatty acids is between about 0.01 and 15%, and in one preferred embodiment is between 0.1 and 5%.

#### *Etherification*

15 The water soluble lipidated arabinogalactan also may be formed in an etherification reaction. Partial ethers may be formed by the reaction of a arabinogalactan, or a derivative thereof, with long chain alkyl halides or epoxides under alkaline catalysis. For example, the water-soluble dodecyl ether of arabinogalactan, with a degree of substitution ("DS") of 2.6% may be formed by reaction with dodecyl iodide.

#### **Adjuvants**

20 In one embodiment, the lipidated arabinogalactan may be used as an adjuvant to enhance the immunogenicity of an antigen, such as a virus. The immunogenic composition including the antigen and lipidated arabinogalactan can be administered by any method known to those skilled in the art, that does not denature or inactivate the antigen 25 contained in the composition including oral, transmembrane and transmucosal administration. Preferably, the composition is administered parenterally (such as intravenously, intramuscularly, intraperitoneally), most preferably subcutaneously. The composition including a mixture of the antigen and the lipidated arabinogalactan may be administered in 30 combination with suitable physiologically acceptable carriers known to those skilled in the art, such as water or saline. The antigen and lipidated

arabinogalactan also may be administered separately, or, in another embodiment may be covalently conjugated prior to administration.

The antigen can be a cell, bacteria, or virus particle, or portion thereof, a hormone, a growth factor or an immunogenic synthetic, recombinant or naturally occurring protein or peptide. Other examples include an influenza protein, tetanus toxoid, an HIV protein, a hepatitis B protein and a neisseria gonorrhoea protein.

Lipidated arabinogalactan is useful as an adjuvant due to its low toxicity, in comparison to many other available immunoadjuvants. Many adjuvants, such as Freund's Complete Adjuvant, are toxic. Freund's adjuvant for example, causes granulomatous lesions in animals at the site of immunization and may also cause the recipient of a vaccine to test positive for tuberculosis, and therefore is only useful for animal research purposes, not human vaccinations.

A preferred form of a water soluble lipidated arabinogalactan for use as an adjuvant is arabinogalactan substituted with a hydrocarbon group including between about 10 to 18 carbons, wherein the degree of substitution is about 2%. For example, AG palmitate, with a degree of substitution of about 2%, may be used as an adjuvant.

#### Increasing the Water Solubility of Drugs

The water soluble lipidated arabinogalactan may be used to increase the water solubility of drugs which have low solubility in water, by providing the drug in an aqueous solution of lipidated arabinogalactan. For example, the concentration of the lipidated arabinogalactan in the aqueous solution of the drug may be about 0.1 to 20%. The enhancement of the solubility of a sparingly water soluble drug is described in Example 8.

The water solubility of any of a wide range of therapeutic agents can be increased including small organic molecules proteins, peptides, and nucleic acids. Exemplary drugs include drugs effecting the nervous system, hormones, analgesics, antiinflammatory agents, diuretics,

antidiuretics, antianginal agents, antihypertensive agents, antibiotics, antineoplastic agents, immunomodulators, hematopoietic agents, steroids including estrogens and progestins, and vitamins.

The water solubility of sparingly soluble antineoplastic agents  
5 including alkylating agents, steroids, antimetabolites, antimitotics, DNA intercalators, enzyme inhibitors, DNA synthesis inhibitors, and lytic agents can be improved. Illustrative agents include paclitaxel, mitomycin, cisplatin, flutamide, and other lipophilic agents, as described, for example in Carter and Livingston, Drugs Available to Treat Cancer, in Principles  
10 of Cancer Treatment, Carter et al., Eds., Chapter 10, pp 111-145, 1982, McGraw-Hill, New York.

### Cell Adhesion

The water soluble lipidated arabinogalactan can be used in one embodiment to inhibit cell-adhesion, thereby to prevent or reduce  
15 inflammation or infection.

### *Inhibition of Infection*

The arabinogalactan compounds may be used to inhibit infection of cells by invading microorganisms by interfering with the binding of the microorganism. Microorganism adherence to and subsequent invasion of  
20 cells during infection is mediated by the binding of proteins on the surface of the pathogen to animal cell surface oligosaccharides. Antiadhesive drugs operate to prevent cell infection by binding to the proteins on the pathogen and preventing the organism from binding to and infecting the cell, with the result that the pathogen, such as a bacteria, is washed away  
25 by natural processes which occur on mucosal surfaces for the clearing of bacteria. Borman, *Chemical and Engineering News*, June 28, 1993, pp. 27-34.

### *Inhibition of Inflammation*

In another embodiment, the arabinogalactan compounds may be  
30 used to inhibit abnormal inflammation underlying many pathological states

such as rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis, septic shock, atherosclerosis, thrombosis, ischemia and reperfusion injury.

Leukocyte-endothelial cell interactions in the anti-inflammatory response are mediated by complex signalling and adhesion molecules as described, for example, in McEver, *Current Opinion in Cell Biology*, 4:840-849 (1992). In the anti-inflammatory response, white blood cells are recruited to sites of inflammation on endothelial cells lining the blood vessel wall. The arabinogalactan compounds may operate by interfering with the binding of the white blood cells to the endothelial cell surface of the blood vessel wall. The water-soluble lipidated arabinogalactans are especially useful in inhibiting the adhesion of neutrophils to human endothelial cells. This can occur without interference with the binding of lymphocytes with beneficial effects in treatment of reperfusion injury for example in heart attacks, angioplasty or graft rejection. The suppression of inflammatory response may also be useful in treatment of back injuries.

#### **Emulsifiers and Surfactants**

The water soluble lipidated arabinogalactan may be used to form stable emulsions, or may be used as surfactants.

#### **Bile Acid Sequestrants for Reducing Cholesterol**

The water soluble lipidated arabinogalactan may be used as an agent for sequestering bile acids to reduce cholesterol. Bile acid sequestrants can be used to treat hypercholesterolemia by binding bile acids in the intestine after oral administration and then carrying them through the small intestine and causing them to be excreted. Water-soluble lipidated arabinogalactan may be designed and synthesized with attached lipophilic groups, such as hydrocarbon groups and then tested *in vitro* for bile acid binding ability using assays available in the art. Water-insoluble lipidated polysaccharides of high substitution (DS > 20) have previously been used for this purpose, as described in International Application WO 95/12620 by Alpha-Beta Technology, the disclosure of which is incorporated herein by reference, however the use of water-

soluble, lipidated polysaccharides of a low degree of substitution was not disclosed.

#### **Metastasis Control**

Arabinogalactan has been shown to reduce tumor metastases in 5 mice, as described in Hagmar *et al.*, *Cellular Pharmacology*, 1:87-90, 1994. Water-soluble lipidated arabinogalactan can be used to enhance the effect of arabinogalactan in this application. The lipidated arabinogalactan may be used to reduce metastasis of tumor cells from different 10 malignancies, including carcinomas, lymphomas, and sarcomas, which can metastasize to distant sites through the vasculature.

#### **Advantages of Arabinogalactan**

Arabinogalactan has unique advantages over other polysaccharides for many applications including those mentioned above. It is extremely 15 water-soluble and its concentrated solutions (*e.g.* 40%) have low viscosity. Thus when lipid groups are attached to the molecule it can carry a higher proportion of such groups, while maintaining water-solubility, compared, *e.g.*, with starch or cellulose derivatives. Also, the aqueous solutions of the lipidated derivatives are not viscous and are 20 therefore more biocompatible. The unusually highly branched structure of the arabinogalactan also offers exceptional steric accessibility for derivatization and favorable geometry for the lipid derivatives in solution.

The present invention will be further understood by reference to the following non-limiting examples.

#### **Example 1: Assay of Adjuvant Activity of Lipidated 25 Arabinogalactan**

The adjuvant activities of the three arabinogalactan compounds, arabinogalactan ("AG"), low substitution (DS 1.7%) AG palmitate (water soluble), and high substitution (DS 7.3%) AG palmitate (water insoluble) 30 were compared. In the experiment, 25  $\mu$ g of ovalbumin ("O.A.") was injected into mice in a saline solution together with 50, 10, 2 or 0  $\mu$ g (the control) of the arabinogalactan compounds. The animals were prebled

prior to immunization; injected; bled on days 7 and 14; given a booster injection on day 21; and bled on days 28 and 35 for antibody determination. All three arabinogalactan compounds showed some adjuvant activity in antibody formation in comparison to the control. The 5 low substitution AG palmitate had the highest adjuvant activity, however it was 10 to 100 fold weaker than that of comparable doses of a potent adjuvant, such as monophosphoryl lipid A. However, the latter is potentially toxic, extremely expensive, and being water-insoluble, requires complex formulation.

10 **Example 2: Inhibition of Cell Adhesion by Arabinogalactans**

The effect of Compounds A-F, listed below in Table 1, including arabinogalactan, and arabinogalactan with varying degrees of substitution (DS) of long hydrocarbon chain fatty acids, on leukocyte-endothelial cell adhesive interactions was evaluated:

15 Table 1:

- A. AG (ultrarefined)
- B. AG stearate (DS 1.7 %)
- C. AG palmitate (DS 1.7%)
- D. AG decanoate (DS 2.6 %)
- 20 E. galactan from fractional hydrolysis of AG (arabinose 1.5%)
- F. AG dodecyl ether (DS 1.3%)

*In Vitro Assay*

The *in vitro* effects of Compound A-F listed in Table 1 on leucocyte and endothelial cell adhesion under physiological shear forces 25 was examined as follows.

Human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVEC) were grown to confluence on the internal surface of collagen type I coated capillary tubes. Endothelial cells were stimulated for 4 hours with rIL-1 $\beta$  (10 ng, Genzyme), which upregulates adhesion molecules such as E-selectin 30 within 4-6 hours. Neutrophils and lymphocytes were collected from normal human donors by venipuncture and separated from the blood on

ficoll-histoplaque density gradients. The endothelial cell-coated tubes were then integrated into the closed-loop system. Leukocytes were infused into the assay system at a concentration of  $1 \times 10^6$  -  $5 \times 10^6$  cell/ml in DMEM plus 20 mM HEPES. Shear forces of 1-3 dynes/cm<sup>2</sup> (standard representation of blood flow) were applied via a variable speed peristaltic pump, and interactions between the leukocytes and endothelial cells were monitored by video-microscopy. Comparisons were made of the binding of leukocytes and endothelial cells treated with the 6 compounds and untreated controls.

5            For lymphocytes, rolling interactions were established for ten minutes at which point the compounds were infused at increasing concentrations: 1  $\mu$ g/ml, 10  $\mu$ g/ml, and 100  $\mu$ g/ml added at 5 minute time intervals. Interactions, from time 0 were observed and recorded to video tape for off-line analysis.

10           For neutrophils, the neutrophils were infused and allowed to establish rolling for two minutes before the addition of the compounds. The compounds were added in increasing 1  $\mu$ g/ml, 10  $\mu$ g/ml, and 100  $\mu$ g/ml final concentrations at 2 minute intervals. The interactions were recorded to 15           video tape.

20          

### *Results*

#### Lymphocytes

Binding curves illustrated that Compounds A-F had no significant effect on lymphocyte accumulation on the activated HUVEC monolayer.

25           Averaged values of three experiments were used to generate a mean value binding curve and a smoothed fitted binding curve that showed no significant alteration of lymphocyte adhesion or rolling by these compounds.

Thus, compounds A-F did not significantly effect lymphocyte-  
30           HUVEC adhesive rolling interactions. Rolling interactions of lymphocytes involve multiple adhesion receptor ligand interactions

including L- and E- selectin as well as  $\alpha 4/\beta 1$  and VCAM-1. Adhesive interactions by these pathways were not significantly altered in these assays.

Neutrophils

5 Binding curves for compounds A-F in the neutrophil-HUVEC adhesion study were obtained in addition to control binding curves. Each experiment was repeated three times. Compound A (repeated three times) caused an approximate 75% reduction in neutrophil adhesion during the time course but did not reduce binding to baseline even at concentrations 10 of 10  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$  or 100  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ . Compounds B and C, in both experimental repeats showed a consistent 90% or greater reduction in neutrophil adhesion beginning immediately upon addition of the compounds at their lowest concentration (1  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ ).

15 Thus, Compounds A, B, and C significantly blocked neutrophil rolling on activated HUVEC, while Compounds D, E, and F had no measurable effect. Rolling interactions of neutrophils involve multiple adhesion receptor ligand interactions including L- and E-selectin. These adhesive interactions were those most likely to have been disrupted by compounds A, B, and C. The concentration (1  $\mu\text{g}/\text{ml}$ ) at which B and C 20 were effective in blocking neutrophil-HUVEC adhesion are equivalent to the minimal concentration at which mAb blockers of E-selectin are fully effective in preventing adhesion.

25 The arabinogalactan-containing compounds thus appear to selectively block neutrophil-endothelial cell adhesion at extremely low levels without blocking lymphocyte adhesion. Thus, the compounds are potentially useful in blocking acute inflammatory associated pathology generated by neutrophil recruitment to sites of potential ischemic reperfusion injury, or for the treatment of other disease processes that 30 result in neutrophil recruitment such as burn associated pathology, heart attack, angioplasty, graft rejection and acute respiratory diseases.

**Example 3: Synthesis of Water-soluble and Water-insoluble AG Palmitates**

Dry, ultrarefined AG (10.28g) was dissolved with heating in dry dimethyl sulfoxide (50 mL) at 100°C. Dry pyridine (25 mL) was added, 5 followed by palmitic anhydride (3.0 g) and stirred until solution was complete. After 90 min. at 100°C, the brown solution was cooled to room temperature, ice (5g) was added with stirring and the resultant solution then added dropwise with stirring to redistilled isopropanol (500 mL). The resultant white powder precipitate was left overnight and then 10 centrifuged, and the solid washed twice with isopropanol. The solid was dissolved in water (120 mL), concentrated to about 100 mL and then shaken with chloroform (100 mL). Three layers formed. The lower layer was separated and discarded and the upper two layers (the middle layer being a viscous emulsion) further washed twice with chloroform 15 with intermediate centrifugation. The upper layer was then dialyzed against running water for three days and freeze dried to yield 7.70 g of an off-white solid. The palmitate content was calculated from the PMR spectrum in D<sub>2</sub>O solution by relating the palmitate CH<sub>2</sub> signal at 1.26 ppm (s, 26 H) to the total glucose CH integration from 4.3 to 3.1 ppm, 20 assuming that this represented 6 H per glucose unit. This integration indicated that 1.70% of the glucose units carried a palmitate ester group.

The semi-solid middle layer from the above solvent separation was further washed with water, centrifuged and freeze dried to a white, water-insoluble product (3.3g). PMR analysis in d6 dimethyl sulfoxide at 70°C 25 with integration as above, indicated that 7.3% of the glucose units carried a palmitate ester group. This product was partly, but not completely soluble in boiling water.

**Example 4: Synthesis of Water-soluble AG Palmitate**

The preparation described in Example 3 was repeated, using less 30 palmitic anhydride (1 g) and heating for 60 min. only. The product, after addition of ice, was added dropwise with stirring to isopropanol (500 mL). The resultant precipitate was filtered, washed with isopropanol,

then boiled with several portions of chloroform, finally filtered and dried at 50°/1 mm. The product (8.12 g from 8.99 g of AG) was completely soluble in water at room temperature and PMR analysis indicated that 0.9% of the glucose units carried a palmitate ester group.

5   **Example 5: Synthesis of Water-soluble AG Stearate**

The procedure of Example 4 was repeated with stearic anhydride (2.0g). Analysis of the final water-soluble product as above, indicated that 1.7% of the glucose units carried a stearate ester.

**Example 6: Synthesis of the Dodecyl Ether of AG**

10   Dry AG (2.0g) was dissolved with heating in dry dimethyl sulfoxide (5 mL), cooled to room temperature and stirred for 15 min. with powdered sodium hydroxide (1 g). Dodecyl iodide (0.2 mL) was added, and the mixture stirred for 30 min. at room temperature. After filtration, the solution was poured into isopropanol (100 mL) with 15 stirring, and the resultant white precipitate washed with isopropanol containing a little acetic acid. After further washing with isopropanol, the white solid was dissolved in water and dialyzed for several days before freeze drying. The product was analyzed by PMR in D<sub>2</sub>O solution as in Example 3 to show that 1.3% of the glucose units carried a dodecyl ether group.

20   **Example 7: Formation of Oil-water Emulsions with Water-soluble Lipidated Arabinogalactan**

An aqueous solution of AG palmitate (2 mL, 1.0% solution, DS 1.7%) was mixed with safflower oil (4 g) and vigorously shaken. A 25 uniform viscous emulsion formed and no separation of phases was evident after several days at room temperature.

When a 1% solution (2 mL) of the same AG palmitate was shaken with hexane (1 mL) the upper phase became extremely viscous and opaque and remained in this state for several days.

**Example 8: Increased Solubility of Progesterone in Aqueous AG Decanoate**

Progesterone was heated with water at 60°C for 10 min, then held at 25°C for 20 h. The filtered solution was analyzed by UV absorption at 5  $\lambda_{\text{max}}$  250 nm to show that the saturated solution contained  $8.8 \times 10^{-4}\%$  dissolved progesterone.

When the above experiment was repeated with a 1% aqueous solution of AG decanoate (DS 2.59%) the saturated solution contained  $4.7 \times 10^{-3}\%$  progesterone. In the UV analysis of the AG decanoate solution 10 of the progesterone, the appropriate AG decanoate solution without progesterone was used as a spectrometer blank.

I claim:

1. A compound comprising arabinogalactan covalently attached to a lipophilic group, wherein the compound is water soluble.
2. The compound of claim 1 wherein the solubility of the compound in water is greater than about 0.1%.
3. The compound of claim 1 wherein the arabinogalactan is ultrarefined.
4. The compound of claim 3 wherein the arabinogalactan is isolated from a tree of the genus *Larix*.
5. The compound of claim 1 wherein the arabinogalactan is selected from the group consisting of naturally occurring arabinogalactan or portions thereof, and chemically or biochemically modified arabinogalactan or portions thereof.
6. The compound of claim 1 wherein the lipophilic group is a long chain hydrocarbon.
7. The compound of claim 6 wherein the compound comprises arabinogalactan covalently attached to an aliphatic acid having the formula  $\text{HOOC}[\text{CH}_2]_n\text{CH}_3$ , wherein n is between 1 and 90.
8. The compound of claim 6 wherein the compound comprises arabinogalactan covalently attached to an aliphatic acid having the formula  $\text{HOOC}[\text{CH}_2]_n\text{CH}_3$ , wherein n is between 4 and 30.
9. The compound of claim 8 wherein the degree of substitution of the lipophilic groups in a sample of the compound is between 0.01 to 15%.
10. The compound of claim 1 wherein the lipophilic group is selected from the group consisting of fat soluble vitamins, phytosterols, terpenoids, phospholipids, glycerols, and natural or synthetic fats.
11. An aqueous system further comprising a second compound and an effective amount of the compound of claim 1 to enhance the water solubility of the second compound.

12. An aqueous solution comprising the compound of claim 1 in an amount effective to form a stable emulsion with a non-aqueous second phase.

13. A composition comprising the compound of claim 1 in a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier.

14. The composition of claim 13 wherein the lipophilic group comprises an antineoplastic agent.

15. A composition comprising an antigen and an effective amount of the compound of claim 1 to serve as an adjuvant in a pharmaceutically acceptable vehicle.

16. The composition of claim 15 wherein the antigen is a protein.

17. A method for treating diseases in animals and humans caused by infectious organisms comprising administering an effective amount of a water soluble compound, comprising arabinogalactan covalently attached to a lipophilic group, to alleviate the disease.

18. The method of claim 17 wherein the inflammation is associated with neutrophil-endothelial cell adhesion.

19. A method for treating diseases in animals and humans caused by inflammation, the method comprising administering an effective amount of a water soluble compound, comprising arabinogalactan covalently attached to a lipophilic group, to alleviate the disease.

20. A method for inhibiting metastasis in animals or humans comprising administering an effective amount of a water soluble compound, comprising arabinogalactan covalently attached to a lipophilic group, to alleviate the disease.

21. An improvement in a method for producing an immune response in an animal or human to an antigen, the method comprising administering the antigen to the animal or human together with a compound comprising arabinogalactan covalently attached to a lipophilic group.

22. The improvement of claim 21 wherein the antigen is a protein.

# INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 97/21497

**A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER**  
IPC 6 C08B37/00 A61K31/715

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

**B. FIELDS SEARCHED**

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)  
IPC 6 C08B A61K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

**C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT**

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No
A	GB 2 260 333 A (JOHN MARK LAWTHER) 14 April 1993 see examples 3,4 ----	1,4-8
A	WO 93 25239 A (ADVANCED MAGNETICS INC.) 23 December 1993 ----	
A	B. HAGMAR ET AL.: "Effect of arabinogalactan and other glycoconjugates on experimental metastases" CELLULAR PHARMACOLOGY, vol. 1, 1994, UK, pages 87-90, XP002057463 -----	20

Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

Patent family members are listed in annex.

\* Special categories of cited documents:

- "A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance
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## INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

## Information on patent family members

International Application No

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